



IBLIOTHECA

EDICA

ANADIANA

VOL.4 NO.4 1983 ISSN 0707-3674



The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is published 5 times per year by the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Opinions expressed herein are those of contributors and the editor and not the CHLA.

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana est publié cinq fois par année par l'Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé du Canada. Les articles paraissant dans BMC expriment l'opinion de leurs auteurs ou de la rédaction et non pas celle de l'Association.

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INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS / AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferable in both languages. The deadline for the remaining issue in Volume 4 is April 22, 1983.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues. La date limite pour le envoi à paraître est 22 avril, 1983.

FROM THE EDITORS

As noted in our last editorial, the library of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA) had drastically reduced staff and services. The library has now been closed. In this issue, a letter from Diane Thomson, former CHA Librarian, describes the events leading up to this decision. This closure is of concern to everyone; however, it is even more disturbing to learn of the dissipation of this unique collection.

This unforeseen closure should serve as a warning to all of us. Libraries are becoming increasingly vulnerable, given the current recession and the dramatic increases in library costs. In the Library Journal's annual price index for American periodicals prices for medical periodicals increased by 19.1% in 1982. Promoting the cost-effectiveness of libraries to senior management is essential and finding alternate funding sources, such as cost recovery and/or grants, is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

Despite this gloom and doom, BMC is pleased to receive articles on two new Canadian databases - one for suicide information and one in the field of chiropractic. These are exciting developments and we look forward to hearing more about them in the future. The article by Philip Allan describes an inventive approach taken by hospital librarians in Eastern Ontario to gain support and visibility for their libraries. Their activities certainly strengthen the continued development of hospital libraries in this region and can serve as a model for other hospital librarians. A description of an association for addiction librarians and specialists, submitted by Betty Garland, shows that this sector of health science librarianship is thriving in Canada.

And last but not least, the editors wish to say a hearty "Thank you" to Mrs. Margaret Craig, Secretary to the Chief, Library Services, Health Protection Branch, for her enthusiastic and unfailing help in typing the last three issues of BMC.

Deborah Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

- ANN D. NEVILL MANNING
President, CHLA

In lieu of a President's report, I would ask all CHLA members to read and give close attention to the letter describing the closure of the Canadian Hospital Association Library. This closure was unexpected and has caught us all off guard.

Following the February Board meeting, I have written to the Canadian Hospital Association on behalf of CHLA, expressing our serious concern over the cessation of this much-needed service and the weeding of a valuable collection.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS: CANADIAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

- DIANE THOMSON
formerly Director of Library Services
Canadian Hospital Association

My compliments to the editors on the excellent coverage of the libraries which serve the major Canadian health associations. (BMC. vol. 4 #3, 1982) Living and working in this milieu in Ottawa is definitely an asset to those of us involved in Canadian health care. In addition, these resources are very valuable to the entire country and your descriptions will be of great interest to those librarians outside the nation's capital.

It indeed disturbed me that, as the Director of Library Services of the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA), I could not write a similar article describing my library and its services. As mentioned in your editorial, the CHA Library was in a state of turmoil. In August of 1982, with no forewarning, we were forced to cut the staff of 2.5 (1 professional librarian and 1.5 library technicians) to that of a half-time librarian. The Association was experiencing budgetary problems and the Library, as a non-revenue producing department, suddenly came under the axe. It was hoped that, by the beginning of the next fiscal year (January 1983), the Library would again be able to offer full service. We anticipated the introduction of user charges for more of our services; but we felt this would be an acceptable alternative to providing no service at all to the many hospitals and health care organizations which depended heavily on our resources.

The CHA Library was established in 1945 and had grown over the years to a large and valuable collection of books, periodicals, documents and audiovisual materials aimed at the health care administration community in Canada. The Library served students enrolled in CHA education courses, hospital libraries, hospital administrators and virtually anyone requiring material relating to hospital and health care administration. Much of this specialized material was not readily available for interlibrary loan elsewhere within Canada. Thus, the services of the CHA Library were extremely well used by Canadians and its resources filled a necessary information requirement.

Unfortunately, a decision made in late November by the CHA Board of Directors, completely cut off the funding of the CHA Library. The Library was scheduled to close completely on December 31, 1982. While the work of the Library was supported in principle by the Board, they felt the funds would be better used in other CHA activities. This decision was hastened by the fact that the organization will move into new offices at the end of February and the floor space originally planned for the Library would be more lucrative when leased out. As a result, only a basement storage area will be available in the new building for the library collection. However, the Board did issue a directive to the CHA President to seek outside funding in order to operate the Library. As we all know, this takes time and, while a proposal was prepared, the time continued to tick by. Early in January, the Library was "weeded" by the CHA executive with little consultation with me as their professional librarian, as the person familiar with collection usage. The lack of any future planning was most disturbing. A great deal of material that would have been valuable to other libraries went into the garbage because there was no time or money to give it away. I did make a few calls to some local librarians to come quickly if they wanted anything and I apologize to the rest of you.

What is the fate of the CHA Library? It is closed and it is thus not serving anyone. The materials that remain, about one-third of the original collection, will be moved to the CHA's new headquarters at 17 York Street in Ottawa. Whether they will remain in cartons or be put on shelves is still unknown. The upsetting truth is that much valuable material is no longer available to those in the health care field who often desperately need it.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARIES, REGIONAL COUNCIL #9 OF THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

- PHILIP ALLAN
Librarian
National Defence Medical Centre

The Standing Committee on Hospital Libraries of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 was established on February 15, 1978, at the Riverside Hospital in Ottawa. O.H.A. Regional Council #9 represents the interests of twenty-eight public hospitals in Ottawa and thirteen towns and cities in eastern Ontario. A health libraries group already existed in the Ottawa area at that time under the name of Ottawa-Hull Health Libraries Group (OHHLG). That group had been formed in 1974 and achieved chapter status within CHLA in 1979; several hospital libraries in Ottawa were members of that group. The aim of the new O.H.A. Committee was not to replace the functions of the OHHLG for hospital libraries, but to respond to the special needs of hospital libraries and draw on the resources of the O.H.A. The formation of the O.H.A. Committee was seen as beneficial for the following reasons:

1. Committee meetings could concentrate on problems unique to hospital libraries without taking the time of librarians from non-hospital libraries with whom we also meet in the OHHLG.
2. The Committee would provide an open door to submit recommendations to Regional Council #9 and through this body to the Executive Director of the O.H.A. in Toronto. In addition, the Committee would report annually to the President of Regional Council.
3. The Committee would have direct access to hospital administrators to gain their interest and support in developing and improving hospital library service.
4. The machinery to establish special-interest committees within the O.H.A. was already established and there was a constitution ready to use. Other committees representing the interests of admissions officers, medical records officers, laboratory technologists, etc., had existed for some time.
5. There was the possibility of obtaining funding and support from the O.H.A.. Resource persons from member hospitals are available and willing to offer their expertise whenever this is requested by a committee.
6. The possibility of seeing the establishment of a true library service in hospitals of every size and the development of a network to support such service seemed very likely within the O.H.A. context.

The Committee is composed of the library managers of all the hospitals and institutions represented on Regional Council #9, but all library staff and any other interested persons are permitted and encouraged to attend the meetings. Committee meetings are held four times annually in different hospitals throughout the Region including the rural and small-town areas. The Committee Executive consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Immediate Past President. The main activities, both past and present, of the Committee are outlined below.

Union Catalogue of Monographs

A union catalogue of monographs held in Region #9 hospital libraries was commenced in 1978 and contains only items received and catalogued since that time. The catalogue is maintained and updated by the Riverside Hospital Medical Library; a locating service is available daily by telephone.

Union List of Serials

In September 1982, the Committee published the 4th edition of the union list of serials held in hospital libraries in Region #9 as well as in Hull, Quebec. The master file is similarly maintained and updated by the very capable staff of the Riverside Hospital Medical Library under the leadership of Mrs. Jean White. The list is published by the Ottawa Civic Hospital and is available to outside libraries. The list has greatly increased inter-library demand for journal articles and the speed of document delivery. All libraries who report their holdings to the union list provide photocopied articles to one another free of charge.

Participation in LDS Service

The feasibility of hospital libraries joining the Library Delivery Service (LDS) administered by the Council of Federal Libraries was studied by the Committee last winter. This service was organized six years ago to speed delivery of library materials between libraries in the National Capital Region. The results of the Committee's study were positive and several hospital libraries joined the Library Delivery Service last summer.

Ad Hoc Committee on Small Hospital Libraries

An ad hoc committee on small hospital libraries was set up in 1978 to review the literature on small hospital libraries and to report on current trends and developments in this area, as well as to make any recommendations that might be useful, especially in the area of cooperation and networking. The committee was chaired by Margaret Taylor, Librarian, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario. The committee submitted a 17-page report in February 1979 and it is available upon request. Many of the recommendations have already been implemented and a further review of the literature published since the report was issued is planned for next year.

Directory of Hospital Libraries

The first edition of the Directory of Hospital Libraries in O.H.A. Region #9 was published by the Committee in 1980. The directory contains data on library facilities, policies, staffing, budgets, collection size, subjects covered, services offered and statistics collected. The directory is currently being revised and the second edition is expected to be published this year. The directory is available for purchase by outside libraries.

Sub-Committee on Salaries of Library Staff

The sub-committee on salaries of library staff was established in 1978 and has published three reports since then, in 1979, 1981 and 1982. The committee has been chaired by Philip Allan since its inception and expects to publish an annual report from now on. The committee was set up to survey the salaries of librarians and library technicians in hospitals and health-related institutions in the Ottawa-Hull area and to compare these with the salaries of librarians and library technicians in other institutions in the same area. The salaries of librarians and library technicians in all the provincial governments were surveyed and published for the first time in our 1982 report. The primary purpose of the survey was to ascertain the base average remuneration of librarians and library technicians in hospitals and health-related institutions in the Ottawa-Hull area as well as in other institutions in the same area. It is our belief that librarians and library technicians in O.H.A. Region #9 hospitals should not be paid less than the base average remuneration for librarians and library technicians in the Ottawa-Hull area. The survey has helped a number of hospital librarians and library technicians to get their salaries raised to a level that compares with the regional average. All three reports published thus far are available upon request.

Annual Workshops

The Committee has sponsored a one-day annual workshop for hospital library managers since 1979. The workshop is held in May in conjunction with the annual convention of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 in order to ensure maximum attendance. The workshops provide continuing education opportunities for library staff and are seen as particularly helpful to library managers in small-town hospital libraries who usually lack professional training. Topics covered in our workshops thus far include the theory and practice of reference service, binding and conservation of library materials, as well as management and communications in the hospital library setting. The Committee has regularly received financial assistance from Regional Council for the workshop. Also since 1981, the President of Regional Council has undertaken to write personally to the administrators of all the hospitals represented on Regional Council and encourage them to send their library managers to the workshop and provide the necessary funds. This has greatly increased the attendance at the workshops.

In 1982, the Committee obtained the services of a professional consulting firm for the workshop. June Lemmex of Lemmex & Associates Ltd., an Ottawa-based consulting firm, conducted the workshop, the theme of which was management and communications in the hospital library setting. June has a background in the health sciences and has established a reputation for excellence in her field. We were delighted when she voluntarily decided to set her professional fee at \$500 in consideration of our limited financial resources. June has a strong interest in the health care field and workshop participants expressed a high degree of satisfaction with her presentation and the benefits derived from it.

In 1980 and 1981, the Committee organized an exhibit booth for the hospital libraries at the annual convention of Regional Council in order to make our presence more visible to hospital administrators and to familiarize them with our role in the health-care delivery system.

Committee Meetings

Besides necessary Committee business, Committee meetings attempt to focus on specific topics of interest and concern to hospital libraries. Some such topics covered thus far include hospital library budgeting, patient education, hospital accreditation and its impact on hospital libraries, sports medicine information resources, the merits of manual vs. computerized searches, the implications of microcomputer technology for small libraries and the implications of medical audit and peer review for performance evaluation. Speakers are usually sought out for each meeting and on two occasions the Committee has had hospital executive directors present their views on the role of hospital libraries in the health-care delivery system.

Miscellaneous Activities

For the past two years, the Committee has been invited to submit a paper to the Health Administration Forum sponsored annually by the University of Ottawa. The Committee has not yet submitted a paper, but we anticipate doing so in the near future.

Mabel Brown, Chief Librarian, Ottawa Civic Hospital, has recently completed a survey of the information needs of physicians in O.H.A. Region #9. The results and implications of this survey will be made available next fall after Mabel returns from her current sojourn in Norway.

The Committee has submitted an official recommendation to the Central Council of the O.H.A. in Toronto that there be a unique budgetary item for hospital libraries in the O.H.A. budget report, in order that comparative figures may be obtained on a province-wide basis.

The hospital libraries in O.H.A. Region #9 continue to be active members of the Ottawa-Hull Health Libraries Group. There is close cooperation between the OHHLG and the O.H.A. Committee; both groups are seriously considering holding a joint workshop in Ottawa in May of this year. The Secretary-Treasurer of the OHHLG during 1978-80 is currently serving as Chairman of the O.H.A. Committee.

Concluding Remarks

The members of the Committee on Hospital Libraries of O.H.A. Regional Council #9 have expressed great satisfaction with the work of the Committee since its inception five years ago. The President of Regional Council has expressed his satisfaction as well. The Committee has met some real needs; this has been due in no small way to the enthusiasm and active participation of all its members. We earnestly hope that the same degree of enthusiasm and participation will be manifested in the years ahead. As far as we know, we are the only group of hospital libraries in Ontario who have availed themselves of the mechanism in the O.H.A. constitution to set up a regional committee on hospital libraries. In the light of our experience, we would like to encourage hospital libraries in other regions to consider setting up similar committees.

THEME ISSUE: ONCOLOGY

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana, vol 4 #5 will be devoted to this topic.

The Editors would like to receive articles or suggestions for articles in the broad field of oncology. These could be:

- descriptions of libraries serving cancer research and/or treatment;
- bibliographies of cancer-related publications;
- online searching techniques for cancer topics;
- descriptions of organizations involved in oncology.

The deadline for submission of articles is April 22, 1983.

EMC WANTS TO HEAR FROM YOU!

SUICIDE INFORMATION & EDUCATION CENTRE

- DEBBIE DURIE
Information Officer

The Suicide Information & Education Centre (S.I.E.C.) is a unique computer-assisted resource centre attempting to facilitate access to information in the fields of suicidal behaviours, suicide prevention and education. Established in 1982 with a grant from Alberta Social Services and Community Health, S.I.E.C. is administered by the Canadian Mental Health Association of Alberta and under the direction of the Suicide Prevention Provincial Advisory Committee.

Although funded provincially and primarily intended for the use of Albertans, the S.I.E.C. anticipates users from across the country, especially from the health care, education, library, helping and academic professions.

The aim of the Centre is ultimately to create a current and comprehensive online database of references to materials published on suicide in the English language since 1955. All types, formats and levels of materials will be entered including journal articles, monographs, pamphlets, video-tapes, films, unpublished manuscripts, conference papers, newspaper clippings, teaching materials, promotional materials, program outlines and theses. The S.I.E.C. database is modeled on similar commercially produced bibliographic databases with all items indexed by author and subject using a thesaurus of subject terms. The database will be marketed outside Alberta through QL Systems Ltd. starting in mid-1983.

In addition to the online database, the S.I.E.C. provides more traditional library services including basic reference, literature searches, interlibrary loans and document delivery. The Centre is also attempting to provide a forum for sharing information and exchanging ideas. This networking component could include identifying current research projects, registering and directing individuals to groups of similar interests, identifying available consultants or locating "fugitive" sources of interest and material.

Any materials forwarded to S.I.E.C. will be considered for entry into the database and your participation is encouraged in order to make this a 'world class' project.

The S.I.E.C. produces the Monthly Current Awareness Bulletin to list all new items entered into the database in the previous month; to provide details of forthcoming conferences and workshops; and to review significant films, pamphlets, and books. The S.I.E.C. Monthly Clippings Service covers the major Canadian newspapers, newsletters and bulletins. Subscriptions to the Bulletin or Clippings Service are available at a cost to cover handling and mailing charges.

For further information on the S.I.E.C., its database, services or publications, please contact me at:

Suicide Information & Education Centre
Suite 201, 723 - 14th Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 2A4

(403) 283-3031 or 283-3044

CRAC - CHIROPRACTIC RESEARCH ARCHIVES COLLECTION

- J. CLAIRE CALLAGHAN
Director of the Library
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College

In the last few years, research in chiropractic and related areas has resulted in a tremendous increase in chiropractic literature. Save for the Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics which is indexed in Index Medicus, chiropractic journals are not indexed in any form. The Chiropractic Libraries Consortia, (CLIBCON) is in the process of compiling an index to 12 chiropractic journals from 1980 to the present. However, there is much valuable chiropractic literature in the other health sciences journals. The importance of providing access to the non-indexed, non-abstracted material and identifying relevant literature in a chiropractic data base was recognized.

In February 1982, Ronald Gitelman, D.C. and I submitted a rather lengthy application to the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER) in Arlington, Virginia to mount a database entitled "CRAC - Chiropractic Research Archives Collection". In July, we were notified that the Board of Trustees, FCER, accepted the proposal and had awarded us a \$22,000 (U.S.) grant. The project officially commenced in September 1982.

The grant allows for a full-time Project Manager, part-time staff as required, and the leasing of the AES Superplus IV word processor. The College is absorbing the internal costs such as supplies and equipment and, in return, the word processor is utilized by other College departments. The Library staff assists in the inter-library loan collection and offers guidance in indexing queries.

The project itself is quite complex. A chiropractic thesaurus of 60 subject headings was drawn up to supplement MeSH terms that may be inappropriate to the chiropractic literature. A basic collection of 2,600 to 2,800 articles is being assembled. Complete bibliographic information is included. As well, a copy of the original reference is kept for future reference and is filed by accession number. Each reference has been assigned a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 4 subject headings. Abstracts are being compiled for all of the references. The abstracts are then reviewed by the Library Editorial Board to eliminate any particular bias.

All of the references, including the abstracts, will be entered on diskettes using the word processor. The diskettes will then be transferred to magnetic tape for possible future access via the DIALOG Information Retrieval Service. The University of Toronto Computation Services are presently drawing up the programs for the Abstracts Section, the Author Index and the Subject Index. A hard copy index will be published by the University of Toronto Press and made available by late 1983. Relevant references will continue to be collected, numbered, indexed and abstracted with approximately 1000 references published annually. It is anticipated that additional grant funding will be received in 1983/84.

It is, indeed, a formidable task! Fortunately, several interested chiropractors with a sound understanding of both the chiropractic literature and the related health sciences literature have been able to give advice and support, as well as assist in the abstracting process. A bibliographic tool of selected

chiropractic and related health sciences references in both the journal and book literature is long overdue. This historical and research-oriented tool will serve as a vehicle for immediate information retrieval in the health sciences focusing on the chiropractic areas of interest and will save librarians, practitioners and researchers valuable searching time.

Anyone interested in knowing more about the project, its objectives, the grant application process, etc. should contact the author at:

C. C. Clemmer Library
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College
1900 Bayview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4G 3E6

LIBRARY ON THE MOVE

The Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia has erected a new building. Last fall, their library packed up books and journals and moved into their brand new facility. The latest report from Barbara Sanderson, Librarian, informs us that her staff have settled in at their new address:

Workers' Compensation Board of B. C.
6951 Westminster Highway
Richmond, B.C.
V7C 7C6

LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS IN ADDICTION

- BETTY H. GARLAND
President of LISA

Chief Librarian
Health Services & Promotion Branch
Health and Welfare Canada

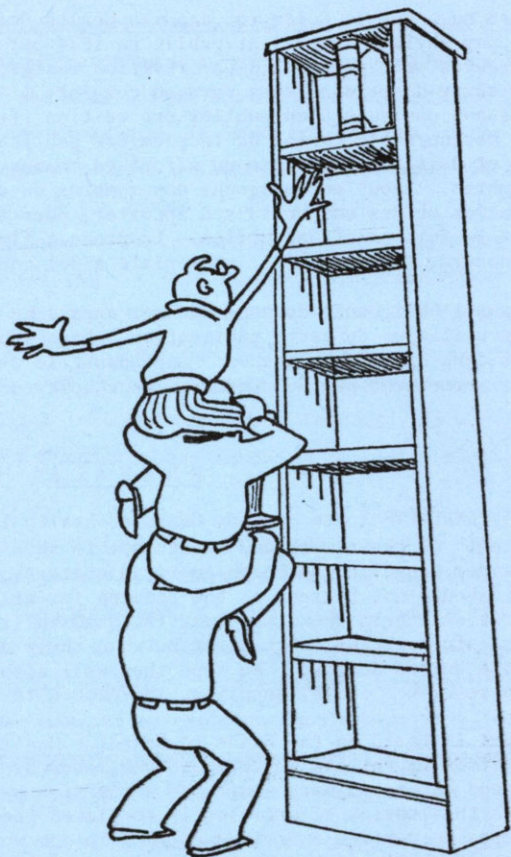
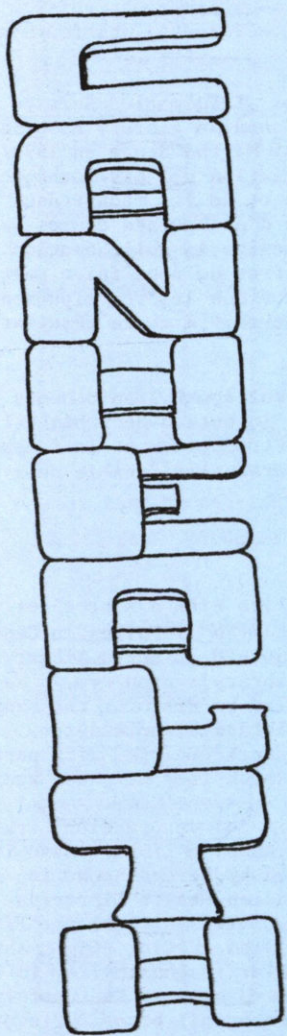
The Librarians and Information Specialists in Addiction (LISA), first met together as a group July 12 - 13, 1977, in Winnipeg as part of FUTURACTION '77, the twelfth annual conference of the Canadian Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Dependencies (CFADD). The delegates represented the provincial and federal government agencies involved with substance abuse. Preparatory to that meeting, a directory of Canadian addiction libraries and a union list of serials of those co-operating libraries were compiled, having been sponsored by the Vancouver Regional Office, Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada.

The initial meeting had a very limited purpose, other than the obvious one of making the participants and their organizations known to one another. It was to provide a mechanism for the regular exchange of institutional publications among the libraries and to decide if we wanted to form a permanent organization which would meet on a regular basis. Both objectives were accomplished during the two day meeting. Officers were elected and it was decided to apply formally for membership as an interest group in CFADD, which was accepted by their Board in November of that year. We also compiled the report, Possible Co-operative Projects Among Addictions Librarians, as a result of this first meeting.

Since then, we have met every year except 1980, have broadened the membership of our organization to include information specialists as distinct from librarians and have adopted the present name of our organization, Librarians and Information Specialists in Addiction. We now have 41 members from institutions in the United States and Canada.

Over the years our emphasis has shifted somewhat at our conferences. For the last three conferences we developed themes which combined our concern for professional development with our continuing interest in the substance abuse field. For example, during the 1981 conference in Halifax, we had an excellent presentation on Library Operating Statistics as a Management Tool, by Barbara MacKenzie of the Nova Scotia Power Corporation Library; and at our 1982 conference recently concluded in Ottawa an interesting talk was given by Merle McConnell of the Banting Research Centre Library on Reference and Collection Development for Special Libraries.

CFAND changed its name to the Canadian Addiction Foundation (CAF), in 1978 and in 1979 - 1980 was in financial difficulty because of the cut in grants. During that period, no national conferences were held and the interest groups, with the exception of LISA, disbanded. LISA continued to meet and grow on its own. During 1981, however, there was some pressure from the Board of Directors of CAF for LISA to function as an interest group of that organization again. It was a difficult position for the members, as the heads of most of the provincial commissions were on the Board, and some of these were insisting on CAF membership for their libraries if funding was to be made available for LISA memberships and conferences. At our 1981 conference we invited a representative of CAF, Ed Fitzpatrick and Ann Nevill, president of CHLA, to speak to us on the advantages of our group joining their respective organizations as an interest group. We discussed this during the year through our newsletter, GAMUT, and members attending the 1982 conference voted unanimously not to join an umbrella organization at this time. We will poll our other members through GAMUT during the year, but do not expect the decision to be changed. This does not rule out further consideration of an umbrella organization at a later date.



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Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un recueil du "contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain. CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit par Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans les deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work, and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful. The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A HEALTH SCIENCES COLLECTION

Factors in Collection Decisions

The philosophy of developing a collection in the medical field in Canada is the universal one of matching what goes on the shelves to the activities and purposes of the institution housing the collection. Woven into the process are considerations such as other collections in the community, and the proximity of the more extensive collections in relevant disciplines. These factors have a bearing on the amount of duplication that is tolerable on the basis of the type of budget the library enjoys. The training and expertise of library personnel and the role of the library committee in the selection process also affect collection decisions. The literature on collection development is extensive, perhaps overwhelming, and not all of it is applicable to all types of health libraries. A good access to the range that is available, which includes Canadian references, is a selective bibliography produced by the Documentation Centre at the National Library of Canada.⁽¹⁾

The major factor in developing a collection policy is the role of the institution it is meant to serve. Generally speaking, a library in an active treatment community hospital needs a broad clinical collection to serve the information needs of a staff dealing with the myriad of health problems that stalk through any community. In addition, many such libraries must expand coverage beyond clinical specialties into a wide range of other areas, such as social work, numerous technologies, nutrition, and socio-economic and epidemiological statistics for health care planning.

Libraries serving professional associations may not purchase in clinical areas at all, but may devote their collections to socio-economic, ethical and legal information designed to deal with public affairs. It is in the academic libraries and the large teaching hospitals where broad-based in-depth collections are needed to support research in many medical areas. These may include an extensive range of specialty journals which will serve many levels of interest.

Periodicals are, if possible, even more important than books in a health collection, since advances in all fields are presented first in journal articles. There are several comprehensive lists of such titles, including those published by the National Library of Medicine and R.R. Bowker. (2) These lists, however, give no indication of the quality or thrust of the journals. This must be gleaned from sample copies, and from consultation with field specialists. As budgets shrink and duplication becomes less justifiable, many of these journals are likely to be borrowed from an outside collection through the use of indexes and interlibrary loans. At the ultimate national level, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) has a mandate to add to its collection any unique journal title which other Canadian health institutions have been persuaded to drop, due either to budget restraints or to lack of use. CISTI also publishes a list of Canadian locations for these journals. The effort is to make available within Canadian borders as broad a coverage of the health field as possible.

In the health field collection development is significantly modified by the primary need for currency. By the time a medical textbook is published, it represents a consensus of average competent medical practice. This consensus point moves forward as research adds new information, and most standard texts meet such change by publishing a new edition about every five years. This means that five years is the shelf life of most medical textbooks, and, since each one costs in a range of \$30 to \$50, a small library with a limited budget must do some careful juggling to keep up-to-date. Indeed, if the hospital is small and engaged primarily in family medicine, the range of its collection may be quite narrow, and its need for interlibrary loans conversely extensive.

In developing a health collection a written policy is usually the easiest way to establish clear priorities which can be explained to selection committees and impatient patrons. Publishers in the health field are discouragingly prolific, and the range of possible clinical disciplines is wide. There are normally about four levels of coverage that are possible in any collection. These can be adjusted, if the institution changes its goals, or adds a new specialty. They can also be interpreted differently in different institutions.

- Exhaustive: might apply to a very specialized institution, or, to one institution's publications;
- Comprehensive: broad access to one or several fields, with enough depth to support research if necessary;
- Reference: access to information both in the collection and elsewhere through standard reference texts, indexes, abstracts, bibliographies, etc.
- Skeletal: minimal coverage of topics related to the central collection, such as one standard text, or a specifically Canadian publication.

"Core" Lists

There has been a good deal written about "core" lists, particularly for hospitals, but the diversity between primary, secondary and tertiary care renders hospital activities so many-sided that the concept is not easy to apply. There is a more general consensus that every hospital collection should start with certain journals, and these are the ones that are indexed in the Abridged Index Medicus⁽³⁾ and listed in each issue. There are about 100 of these titles, and even the smallest hospitals purchase at least some of them. Brandon's lists, which are published every other year in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association,⁽⁴⁾ mark with an asterisk the books and journals which are appropriate for a very small clinical collection, and give some indication of costs. This may be one of the most authentic "core" lists available.

One list that continues to be relevant to Canadian hospitals is the biennial list produced by the Committee on Medical Library Services of the Ontario Medical Association. This comes out now in two parts: suggested medical books and journals, including essential indexes and reference tools; and a supplemental list of health sciences suggestions, including Canadian publications.⁽⁵⁾ The Manitoba Health Library Association also publishes a selected list, and in addition, the Canadian Library of Family Medicine has recently announced a "core" list of its own. In Canada, of course, the costs of American books must be upgraded by at least twenty percent. This is a perennial budgetary problem in the development of Canadian collections. Medical books tend to be particularly expensive, but the differential applies in all collection fields, and is one of the reasons that interlibrary cooperation becomes more and more important.

Cooperation Between Libraries

Having established what information is essential for its own institution, and having developed this into a coherent collection, each health library will sooner or later find itself dealing with requests for materials which it does not carry. Cooperative library networks have not developed as extensively in Canada as they have in the United States, where funding from the National Library of Medicine has supported development of regional library consortia across the country. There are, however, some very effective health library networks in Canada. Most of them are centered on one of the Canadian medical school libraries, in teaching communities where staff and students move regularly back and forth between the teaching hospitals and the medical schools. Many of these interlibrary relationships are relatively stable and longlasting. They work out interlibrary lending arrangements of varying degrees of sophistication. The most important library network in Canada which is not of this type is probably the Medical Library Service sponsored by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in British Columbia. Established in 1960, and supported by practitioners' fees, it serves hospitals throughout the province out of a central library which buys, processes and ships books to each of the hospitals outside Greater Vancouver, and publishes an acquisitions list of medical books.

Selection Aids

There are a number of other professional associations in Canada which provide library services to their members out of a central collection which is a national resource in its field. Examples are the Canadian Nurses Association and the Canadian Hospital Association in Ottawa, whose acquisitions lists and bibliographic publications are rich sources of selection for other libraries. Both these Associations publish journals, as does the College of Family Physicians of Canada, which sponsors the Canadian Library of Family Medicine based at the University of Western Ontario, and serving members across the country. The Canadian Medical Association also publishes journals which are basic to many health collections in Canada. These and other titles are included in an extended list of Canadian medical publications appearing annually in the Canadian Medical Directory.⁽⁶⁾ Book reviews and acquisition lists published in such Canadian journals, and in specialty journals published elsewhere, are a major source of information for selection in developing Canadian collections.

Publishers' catalogs are also prime sources for selection of both books and journals, of course. Addresses for publishers' representatives and agents in Canada can be found in the Canadian Publishers' Directory, which is distributed semi-annually to subscribers of Quill & Quire, a publication for the Canadian book trade. (7) A selected list of combined publishers' offerings in the health field is also produced annually in a paperback volume called Medical Books: a Preferred List, which is used by the larger American purchasing agents as part of their publicity. These volumes can be acquired free at convention exhibits, and they are handy supplements in the selection process. They contain many thumbnail annotations, and they sometimes provide pre-publication details that are hard to track down in other places.

The most extensive information about specific titles in the medical field really comes from assorted publications emanating from the National Library of Medicine in Washington, D.C. The quarterly or annual Current Catalog, for instance, provides not only bibliographic information but also cataloging information reasonably soon after publication. Ordering information for this and the National Library of Medicine's indexes and recurring bibliographies is to be found in an annual publication entitled NLM Publications, which is issued each January as a supplement to the NLM News. (8) Recipients of this free newsletter automatically receive the publications brochure as well. Contained in it is a special reference to the pre-publication proof sheets from the Current Catalog, which can be purchased from the Medical Library Association to speed the victory.

Canadian government reports on health care planning and social concerns may also be important in individual collections. Many of these may be difficult to locate, since both provincial and federal catalogs sometimes omit whole departments, and can be confusing in other ways. On the other hand, government departments which have been distributing their own publications for years periodically undergo fits of economy, and change their policy. Departmental libraries at both levels of government are often depository libraries for these materials, and their acquisition lists are therefore frequently valuable for identifying reports that are relevant to other libraries. The best of these government collections in any geographical area can be most easily identified in a directory published and regularly updated by CISTI under the title, Health Sciences Information in Canada: Libraries. (9) In addition to

their free annual catalog, on the other hand, Statistics Canada has begun to produce useful access guides. The Directory of Health Division Information is the most specifically designed for health care purposes, but the small handbook, Finding and Using Statistics, is also very helpful.

It is plain from these comments that locating titles which fit into a health library collection is a little like following clues in a paper chase. These few suggestions are only the beginning.

REFERENCES

1. Collection development: a selective bibliography. 1980. Compiled by Claire Renaud-Frigon. National Library of Canada, Ottawa.
2. List of journals indexed in Index Medicus. 1960- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. annual.
See also Medical books and serials in print. 1978- and Books in print. 1948- R.R. Bowker, New York. annuals.
See also Canadian locations of journals indexed for Medline. 1970- CISTI/NRC, Ottawa.
3. Abridged index medicus. 1970- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. monthly and/or annual cumulation.
4. Brandon, A.N. 1981. Selected list of books and journals for the small medical library. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 69:2:185-215, April. See also this author's Selected list of nursing books and journals. 1982. Nursing Outlook 30:3:186-199, March.
5. Selected list of medical books and journals, and Supplement one: suggested list of health sciences books and journals. 1982. Ontario Medical Association, Toronto. And, Selected books and journals for Manitoba health care facilities, 2nd ed. 1981. Manitoba Health Libraries Association Winnipeg. And, Recent and recommended medical books: a selective list for hospital libraries. 1964- British Columbia Medical Library Service, Vancouver. annual.
See also, Fitzgerald, D.D. Corbett and W.W. Weston. 1982. Basic library list for family medical centres and small hospitals, 1982. Canadian Family Physician 28:7:1305-12, July. And also such specialized lists as, The Information needs of physiotherapists in the Atlantic Provinces, with selected physiotherapy working collections for small hospitals. 1977. Compiled by Hazel A. Lloyd and M. Doreen E. Fraser. Dalhousie University Libraries/School of Library Science, Halifax. (Occasional Paper, no.13)
6. Canadian medical directory. 1954/55- Southam, Toronto. annual.

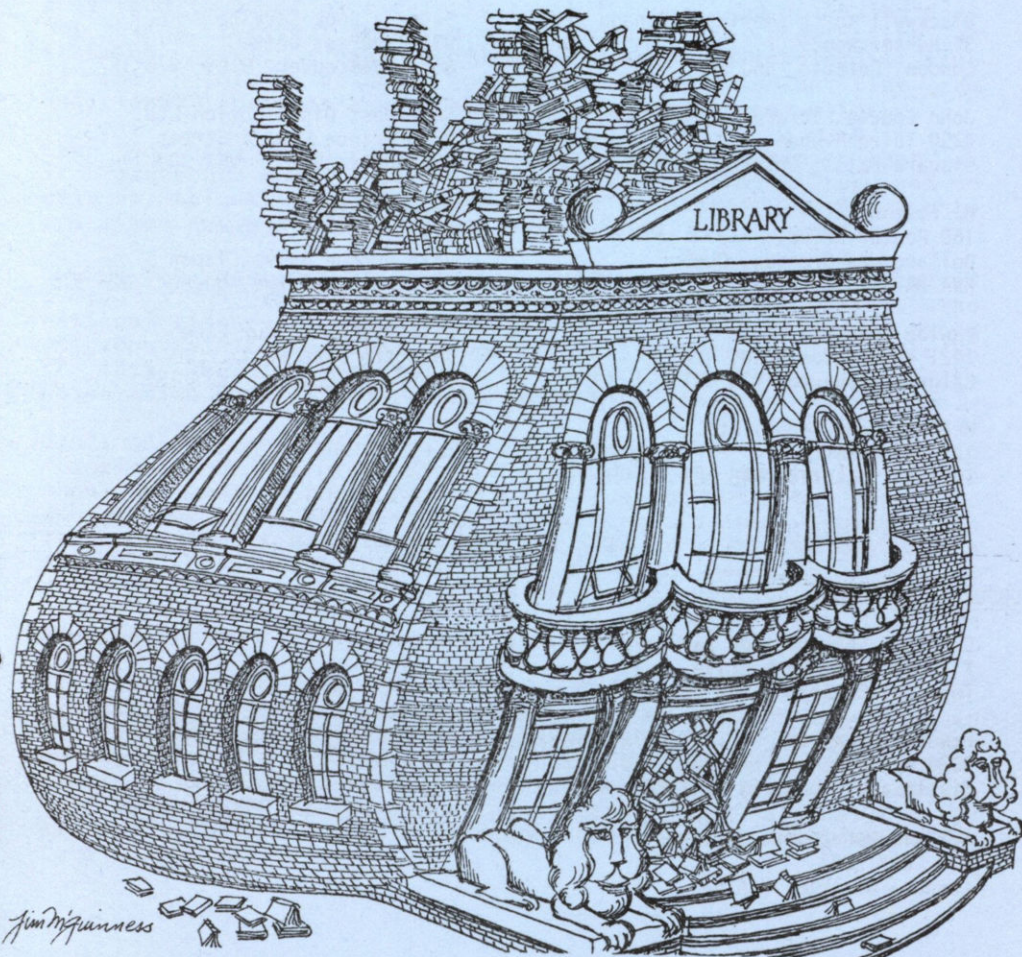
7. Quill & Quire. 1935- Key Publishers, Toronto. monthly with supplements. Subscriptions include one copy of each edition of Canadian publishers' directory.

See also, Medical books: a preferred list. 1965- Medical Media, Flemington, N.J. annual.

8. NLM News. 1945- National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD. monthly. And its annual supplement, NLM Publications. To be put on the mailing list write to: Office of Inquiries, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD. 20209.

9. Health sciences information in Canada: libraries. 1979- Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI/NRC, Ottawa. irregular.

Directory of health division information. 1980. And, Finding and using statistics: a basic guide from Statistics Canada. 1980. Statistics Canada, Ottawa.



To avoid this situation most libraries should also weed their collection,...

BOOKSELLERS AND SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

This listing is of Canadian booksellers and subscription agents who specialize in health library material. Its accuracy is NOT guaranteed since it is based on a list prepared by Martha Stone in 1978. Comments and suggestions are invited and a revision will be published.

BOOKSELLERS

Book Centre Inc.
5168 Queen Mary Road
Montreal, Quebec H3W 1X9

Book Order Service of Canada
8 Gatewood Avenue
St. Albert, Alta. T8N 0Z9

Blackwell North America - Canada Ltd.
31 Hunter-Woods Cr.
London, Ontario N6J 2A9

John Coutts Library Services Ltd.
4290 Third Avenue
Niagara Falls, Ontario L2E 4K7

H. Foxman
160 Poplar Drive
Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec
H9A 2A7

Lawlor Book Co. Ltd.
1421 Kensington Road, N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2N 3R1

McAinsh and Company Ltd.
1835 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 1L6

McAinsh and Company Ltd.
730 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C. V5Z 1G8

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.
2182 St. Catherine Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3H 1M7

Sager's Book Service
931 Baycrest Drive
North Vancouver, B.C. V7G 1N7

Serv-West Distribution Ltd.
8320 Prince Edward Street
Vancouver, B.C. V5X 3R9

Somabec Ltée
C.P. 295
2475 Avenue Sylva-Clapin
Saint - Hyacinthe, Quebec J2S 5T5

Wilson and Lafleur Ltée
39 Notre Dame West
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1S5

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

CANEBSO Subscription Services
7 Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Ontario M4H 1H3

Faxon Canada Ltd.
3034 Palstan Road # 308
Mississauga, Ontario L4X 2Z6

Serials Management Services
P.O. BOX 2382
London, Ontario N6A 5A7

approximately \$20 and it contains at least one Canadian location for almost all the 3000 titles indexed in Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature and the International Nursing Index. This listing is a spin-off of the much larger, and more expensive Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries (4) which lists over 50,000 scientific serial titles (both living and dead) held by almost 300 Canadian libraries. The ULSSCL is available on the CAN/OLE searching system developed by CISTI.

In addition to these national union lists there are many regional listings of serial holdings in Canada. These are sometimes subsets of the national lists mentioned above, but more often also contain information from libraries which have decided not to report their holdings to CISTI or which only wish to lend within their own area. Local listings have been produced in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg containing reports from health libraries but no definitive list of those available will be given here as they tend to be of particularly local interest. If a listing does not exist for your area you might discuss the possibility of starting one with a nearby colleague. Remember a combined listing of the holdings of only two libraries is a union list and additional libraries can be added as time and energy allow.

When you have found the location for a journal remember that it is faster and much cheaper to borrow from a local library and to rely on national resource libraries and on distant libraries only for items not easily obtained close at hand.

BOOKS. The locations for books are much more difficult to find as there is no printed union catalogue of books in Canada. The National Library of Canada does maintain a union catalogue based on reports it receives from larger libraries. In addition to this, both CISTI and the National Library have access to cooperative cataloguing records which give location information.

CISTI has been designated as the clearinghouse for scientific material and all requests for locations of scientific books should be sent to them. Requests for "loan or location" should be sent to the ILL Section of CISTI on a standard inter-library loan form. CISTI will either lend you the item from its own collection or will return the form with some possible Canadian locations noted in it. As the union lists of serials mentioned above are always somewhat out-of-date CISTI will also check for Canadian locations of serials which you have been unable to find.

If CISTI cannot locate a title in Canada it will return the request to you unless you ask them to try to provide locations in the United States. Though a Canadian library can request items directly from a foreign library it is strongly recommended that CISTI be approached first to confirm that there are no Canadian locations. Many foreign libraries (including the National Library of Medicine) will not fill foreign requests until local resources have been exhausted.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

No matter how large a library is or how well its collection has been chosen there will always be material required by a user which is not owned by the library. Sometimes the item required will be an item within the library's collection profile and it should be ordered but in many cases it will be an out-of-print monograph, an article in a journal or an item too specialised to be worth purchasing. In these cases it will be necessary to obtain the item from another library.

Fortunately libraries have developed a tradition of inter-library co-operation and this is strong in the health sciences where a sense of belonging to a "community" is particularly evident. Certain rules have been developed to ensure that this inter-lending system operates smoothly and in Canada these have been codified in the CLA/ASTED Interlibrary Loan Code (1). This code sets out the responsibilities of both the lending and the borrowing libraries and is based on the premise that "each library will provide the resources to meet the study, instructional, informational and normal research needs of its users." CLA/ASTED also publish the CLA/ASTED Interlibrary Loan Procedures Manual (2) which sets out the procedures to be followed by both borrowers and lenders and gives examples of how to complete standard inter-library loan forms. Since these two publications are both cheap and easily available they should be familiar to all working with inter-library loans in Canada. It is not the intention here to repeat their contents except to stress that requests made on non-standard forms or in conflict with the rules set down in the Code are likely to be delayed or not filled at all and that unverified requests are frequently returned to the originator without checking.

Verification is the term used to describe the process used when a library makes certain that the reference provided by its user is correct and that the item is correctly described. In the health sciences the most common sources for verifications are the major indexes such as Index Medicus, Hospital Literature Index, International Nursing Index, Index to Dental Literature or a MEDLINE search or catalogues such as the National Library of Medicine Current Catalog. If it is necessary to send an unverified request because your library does not own the necessary tools it is always a good idea to tell the lending library which tools you have tried and to note your user's source for the reference.

Having verified the request and made sure that the book or article exists it is necessary to find which other library owns it. The health sciences are well served by various finding aids and the most important are discussed below.

JOURNALS. The Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) publishes an annual edition of Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE (3) and no health library in Canada should be without a current copy. The cost is

ONLINE REFERENCE WORK

Libraries are more than just stores of books, and librarians have tried to organize and categorize the information in their care for many years. The "information explosion" has increased the amount of information requiring organization but at the same time the development of computer technology has allowed libraries to maintain their ability to index, categorize and search this increasing flow of information.

The first public use of computers to process bibliographic information was in 1961 when the Chemical Abstracts Service produced Chemical Titles, a machine generated alphabetical subject index to the 600 most influential journals covered by Chemical Abstracts. The U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) was another pioneer in the development of computer-based bibliographic information storage and retrieval systems. In 1964 they used MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) to produce the Index Medicus. In 1966 the use of MEDLARS was expanded to produce the Current Catalog and at present the third major revision of MEDLARS -MEDLARS III- is under active development. MEDLARS III's basic purpose is "to introduce a higher degree of automation into NLM's internal processing and external services and to make these benefits available, wherever possible, to the health-science library community at large".

In the late 1960's NLM offered batch processing of literature searches on its MEDLARS data base. In 1970 an experimental service called AIM-TWX (Abridged Index Medicus via the Teletypewriter Exchange Network) was introduced, this allowed on-line searching of the Abridged Index Medicus data base of about 100 titles. This quickly led to the October, 1971 introduction of MEDLINE (MEDLARS on-line) which will be discussed further below.

There are two inter-related activities in the "information industry" and it is necessary to have an understanding of them in order to make the best use of their services and products.

A. The data base producers

The production of bibliographic data bases consists of selecting the most relevant journal articles, monographs and reports for inclusion in the data base. (Some data bases are restricted to only journal articles, only reports or only monographs). These articles are indexed either by using a controlled vocabulary, such as MeSH or key-word, by author and by title and by providing the necessary computer instructions (the "software") which allows searchers to access this information. Examples of data base producers are the National Library of Medicine, CISTI, Chemical Abstracts Service, Excerpta Medica and many others. Some of these are government organization, some not-for-profit corporations and others are for-profit companies.

B. On-line Vendors

Though some data base producers make their files available directly to searchers, most make them available through on-line vendors. These vendors change the access to the data bases in various ways to better serve their customers and to provide a standardized system of billing for the data bases they provide. An example of the former could be adding additional information but more often it is providing the software so that users can access several data bases using the same computer commands. Examples of on-line vendors are BRS (Bibliographic Retrieval Services), Lockheed DIALOG, the System Development Corporation (SDC) and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) which developed CAN/OLE.

Once a library decides to offer access to on-line data base and has bought or rented a terminal it is necessary to decide which data bases will be offered and which vendors they will be purchased from.

The excellent article "How to get started in Medline" by Linda McFarlane is essential reading for any librarian thinking of offering on-line services. Its advice on preparing a budget, buying or renting a terminal and training is invaluable. For a basic health sciences library there is no doubt that MEDLINE is the most useful single data base as it contains citations (plus many abstracts) to the literature in about 3000 of the world's major biomedical journals including all those indexed in Index Medicus, International Nursing Index and Index to Dental Literature. Until 1981 MEDLINE was available in Canada only through NLM whose Canadian "agent" is CISTI but is now also available through BRS and DIALOG. For a library starting to offer a service, it is probably best to sign-up first with CISTI and become a "Canadian MEDLINE Centre" since CISTI gives both training and advice. As demand for searches grows and expertise increases thought should be given to offering access to other data bases. Many of the other appropriate bases for Canadian health sciences libraries are offered by NLM only through CISTI and includes CATLINE which contains a record of all items catalogued by NLM since 1965, SERLINE a bibliographic file of serials also giving their major U.S. locations and TOXLINE which contains citations to the literature of toxicology and occupational health.

Once the NLM data bases have been mastered health science librarians should consider offering other data bases relevant to their users and to accessing these through a commercial vendor. As the services offered by vendors and the data bases they carry change rapidly these will not be dealt with here. Another library in your area which is using a vendor can often offer invaluable advice or you could take one of the Medical Library Association or CHLA Continuing Education courses which deal with on-line searching. Though most on-line vendors in the U.S. also

operate in Canada not all do and not all data bases offered in the United States are available in Canada.

Not all health libraries will want to offer on-line searching but all health science librarians should be aware of the data bases which exist in the field, as well as how the on-line versions differ from the print versions and which data bases do not have a print version at all. The best way to make oneself aware of developments in the field is to meet colleagues and this can be done either by attending conferences on a national or regional level or by becoming involved in a local health library group or on-line user group. These are often informal unstructured groups and if you are not certain of one in your area the best thing to do is to ask the Librarian at your nearest large health sciences library or medical school.

REFERENCE

McFarlane, Linda. How to get started in Medline. Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana. 2:2, 1980, p.37-43

USEFUL ADDRESSES

DIALOG - Lockheed

Micromedia Ltd.
144 Front Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2L7 Tel: (416) 593-5211

ORBIT - System Development Corporation (SDC)

Infomart
164 Merton Street
Toronto, Ontario M4S 3A2 Tel: (416) 489-6640

BRS - Bibliographic Retrieval Services

1200 Route 7
Latham, New York 12110 Tel: (518) 783-1161

CISTI -Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

National Research Council of Canada
Building M-55, Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S2 Tel: (613) 993-1604

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Most governments in Canada publish health related information and reports and these are often only obtainable from their own Publishing Centre or Queen's Printer. Their addresses are as follows:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Supply and Services Canada
Ottawa, Ontario KIA 0S9

ALBERTA

Publications Services
Public Affairs Bureau
11510 Kingsway Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 2Y5

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Queen's Printer
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8V 4R6

MANITOBA

Office of the Queen's Printer
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1T5

NEW BRUNSWICK

Queen's Printer
Box. 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Queen's Printer
Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia Bookstore
Box 637
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T3
or
Queen's Printer
Box 368
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1V9

ONTARIO

Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

QUEBEC

Quebec Official Publisher
1283 boul. Charest ouest
Québec, P.Q. G1N 2C9

SASKATCHEWAN

Queen's Printer of Saskatchewan
14th fl., Avord Tower
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Publications and Production
Department of Information
Government of Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2L9

YUKON TERRITORY

Public Affairs Bureau
Department of Government Services
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2B0

or

Queen's Printer
Government of the Yukon Territory
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2B0

Inter-library LoansReferences

1. Canadian Library Association. CLA-ASTED Inter-Library Loan Code. Ottawa. C.L.A. 1980.
2. Canadian Library Association. CLA-ASTED Inter-Library Loan Procedures Manual. Ottawa. C.L.A. 1981.
3. List of Journals Indexed for MEDLINE. Ottawa, CISTI. Annual
4. Union List of Scientific Serials in Canadian Libraries. Ottawa, CISTI. Biennial.

LISA compiles an annual directory with detailed information about the libraries and other units participating in our organization as well as a membership listing. We have issued a crackerjack good newsletter since 1979, edited by Ron Hall of the Addiction Research Foundation. It is now quarterly. We are in the process of revising our union list of serials and expect to distribute it sometime in 1983.

During 1980 - 1981, LISA cooperated with the National Planning Committee on Training for Alcohol and Drug Services in a joint project, Selected Addictions Training Resources in Canada. The terms of reference for the joint LISA/NPC committee were: to develop systems for gathering uniform training information from the participating provinces and territories; to determine the format and layout of a catalogue containing the relevant information; to assist the Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada, in assembling and editing the information into a quality reference document; to advise on the circulation of the catalogue to key individuals in the provinces and territories; and to develop systems for the regular updating of information contained in the catalogue. The questionnaires and scope notes were tested by the Canadian members of LISA. The catalogue was published in March 1981.

In 1979 a similar group was formed in the United States, now known as Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS). Two of the founding LISA members attended their first meeting and some of our members have attended each subsequent meeting. LISA has supported the SALIS group from the beginning and a number of people are members of both groups. This double membership has extended geographically to include representatives from Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, England, Finland and Sweden.

We are hoping to have a joint conference with SALIS this year in Toronto but the final decision has not been made by SALIS as yet. Our Swedish member is also hoping to arrange an international conference with support from LISA and SALIS. It will be wonderful for the librarians in this very specialized field if we are able to successfully organize either or both such meetings.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

- GWYNNETH HEATON

Head, Science and Medicine Library
University of Toronto

- 1961 First meeting in Ottawa, February, 1961.
- 1962 The group was formally constituted as: the Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries (CLA/CMSL).
- 1962 Brief:
Canadian Library Association. Committee on Medical Science Libraries.
A Brief Presented to the Royal Commission on Health Services. Ottawa, 1962.
- 1964 Publication by a committee member:
Simon, Beatrice V. Library support of medical education and research in Canada. Ottawa, Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, 1964.
For this publication, a survey of health science libraries in Canadian universities was conducted in 1962 at the instigation of the CLA/CMSL and was financed by the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (ACMC). This publication led to the creation of the Firstbrook Committee in 1965.
- 1965 Lists distributed:
Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries.
List of recommended periodicals for University Medical Libraries. Quebec City, 1965.
List of obligatory periodicals for University Medical Libraries. Quebec City, 1965.
- 1965 A committee was established consisting of a representative from ACMC, the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL), the Canadian Library Association Committee on Medical Science Libraries and a clinical researcher. This committee was charged with investigating the establishment of a National Medical Centre Library. This led to the publication of a report in 1966.
- 1966 Report:
A National Library Resources Centre for the Health Sciences in Canada.
The report of a Committee to the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges and to the Committee on Medical Science Libraries of the Canadian Library Association. May, 1966. John B. Firstbrook of Queen's University was the chairman. The report recommended the establishment of the centre concerned with health sciences information within the National Science Library.
- 1966 List distributed:
Canadian Library Association. Committee on Medical Science Libraries.
A list of recommended periodicals, indexing and abstracting services in the Medical Sciences. Ottawa, 1966.
This list was revised at least twice, in 1967 and 1969.
- 1967 The Standing Committee on Medical School Libraries was established under the auspices of ACMC.
- 1968 First meeting of the Standing Committee was held in Halifax at the ACMC meeting.
- 1969 The name of the Committee was changed to the Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries.

- 1969 D. Fraser and A. Kerr were called as members of the ACMC Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries, by the then Deputy Minister of Health Dr. Maurice LeClair, to discuss how and where the Health Sciences Resource Centre should be established.
- 1970 The Health Sciences Resource Centre at the National Science Library, now the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), was established as a result of the Firstbrook Report of 1966.
- 1974 Publication:
Guide to Canadian Health Science Information Services and Sources, edited by Phyllis Russell on behalf of the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services, Health Sciences Division and the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges Associate Committee on Medical School Libraries. Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1974.
- 1974 Since this date, the Associate Committee of ACMC has served as an informal advisory committee to the Head of the Health Sciences Resource Centre at CISTI. This was at the request of the Head, Ann Nevill.
- 1975 The ACMC committee became the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries when ACMC revised its committee structure.
- 1975 Publication:
 "Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries". Prepared by the Ontario Medical Association in co-operation with other health agencies including the ACMC committee. The standards were approved in 1975 by the Canadian Medical Association. (In Canadian Medical Association Journal, vol.112, May 17, 1975, p. 1271-1274.)
- Mid 1970's The Committee worked with the Special Resource Committee on instructional Media and the Health Sciences Resource Centre to devise an audio-visual catalogue. This unsuccessful effort was later overshadowed by the development of A/V cataloguing rules in the revised Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules and the insertion of A/V materials in the automated data bases of most libraries.
- 1977 Briefs:
 "Brief to the National Librarian of Canada submitted by Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges for Consideration in the Review of the Objectives of the National Library".
 "Brief to the Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, submitted by the Special Resource Committee on Medical School Libraries of the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges".
- 1978 On January 10, 1978 the first meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI, was held. The establishment of such a committee was one of the recommendations in the 1977 brief to the Director of CISTI.
- 1979 As requested by the Committee, the Health Sciences Resource Centre negotiated with the U.S. National Library of Medicine to make the Toxicology Data Bank available in Canada and to ensure that sufficient MEDLINE codes would be provided for all Canadian users.
- 1979 A representative of the Committee was asked to sit on the selection board for the position of Departmental Librarian at National Health and Welfare. The Committee had urged the Department to open the competition nationally.

- 1979 At the October 1979 meeting, we agreed to prepare a bibliography of medical books and journals for Canadian public libraries.
- 1980 Brief:
A brief was sent to Francis Fox, the Minister of Communications in response to a report entitled The Future of the National Library of Canada, endorsing the idea of support for library collections of significance and for a decentralized bibliographic network. Mr. Fox later replied that the government had authorized funds for a pilot project with a view to creating a decentralized bibliographic communications network.
- 1981 Since the availability of statistical information from the Department of National Health and Welfare has been a problem, the Committee communicated its concerns to Miss Pamela McDougall, Deputy Minister, to encourage the development of a master list of statistical information compiled by the Department.
- 1982 The Committee wrote to the Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) to outline the need for CISTI to maintain a high level of interlibrary loan service.
- 1982 Information was requested from various fund granting agencies about their policies for the purchase of books, journals and other information formats from research funds, and whether grants-in-aid to support information programmes would be considered.
- 1982 The Committee hoped to submit to the ACMC executive for approval the bibliography of medical and health materials for Canadian public libraries. It is now considering whether or not to proceed with this work.

CONGRÈS DE L'ABSC - WINNIPEG '83: UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM

La nouvelle devise figurant sur les armoiries de la Ville de Winnipeg signifie en latin "Dont l'union fait la force". Cette devise est le juste reflet de deux aspects de Winnipeg, qui est à la fois une ville composée de gens de toutes races et une ville née de la fusion de nombreuses petites villes. Winnipeg connaît la plus grande proportion de groupes ethniques de toutes les villes canadiennes et Folklorama, sa plus grande festivité, rend hommage à sa population en donnant l'occasion à tous les groupes ethniques de faire connaître leurs richesses artistiques et artisanales, de partager leurs spécialités culinaires, leur musique et leurs danses au cours de ce festival qui se déroule chaque année pendant une semaine.

Winnipeg, qui compte plus de 600,000 habitants, est la sixième ville du Canada. Lorsque les 13 municipalités adjacentes se sont jointes à Winnipeg en 1972, certaines aux noms aussi illustres et connus que Saint-Boniface, Fort Garry, St. James, East Kildonan et West Kildonan, pour n'en citer que quelques unes, ont perdu leur ancienne identité mais ont gagné, grâce à cette fusion, une nouvelle unité.

Winnipeg est située au confluent de deux grandes rivières la Rouge et l'Assiniboine. Les premiers colons se sont installés à la fourche formée par ces deux rivières, sur des parcelles de terre au bord de l'eau et leur faisant face. Tous les sentiers menaient à cette fourche où s'élevait autrefois le poste de traite du Fort Garry; les rues de Winnipeg conservent d'ailleurs encore cette orientation vers les rivières. Malgré sa position géographique très proche du centre de l'Amérique du Nord, Winnipeg se trouve relativement loin de la ville la plus proche, Regina qui est à 350 miles à l'ouest.

Cet isolement a profondément influencé le style de vie de ses habitants et a donné naissance à une vie culturelle particulièrement riche, s'illustrant par un corps de ballet de mondiale, une des meilleures troupes de théâtre du Canada, un bon orchestre symphonique et une galerie d'art remarquable. Winnipeg exporte également de grands talents et beaucoup d'entre eux connaissent ailleurs une réputation mondiale dans des domaines aussi divers que les communications, le spectacle, la musique et le théâtre.

De son fertile passé historique, en passant par les années pittoresques du début du siècle où Winnipeg était vraiment la porte de l'Ouest canadien, à la ville d'aujourd'hui, moderne, industrielle, riche de culture et dynamique, Winnipeg offre au visiteur beaucoup d'endroits intéressants à voir et une vaste gamme de distractions stimulantes. Le Palais législatif, bâtiment impressionnant dominé par le célèbre Golden Boy à la torche allumée, est caractéristique de la ville et reflète remarquablement l'architecture néo-classique. Deux bisons d'Amérique du Nord, grandeur nature, montent la garde au pied du magnifique escalier intérieur, symboles des millions de bisons qui autrefois parcouraient les prairies. La résidence Dalnavert, construite en 1895 pour Hugh John Macdonald, un des premiers ministres de la province et le fils unique de Sir John A. Macdonald, a été restaurée par la Société historique du Manitoba et les visiteurs peuvent maintenant en admirer l'élégance.

Parmi les nombreux musées intéressants nous retiendrons la Maison "Ross", le tout premier bureau de poste de la colonie de la rivière Rouge; la maison de Seven Oaks et la maison Inkster construite en rondins en 1835; le Fort Garry d'en-bas, le seul fort de pierres de la région des prairies, situé au nord de la ville, sur la Rouge, et le Musée de l'homme et de la nature dont la réputation est bien connue. Le Musée de Saint-Boniface se trouve à Saint-Boniface, vaste communauté francophone de Winnipeg. Louis Riel, chef des métis du Manitoba et "père" de la province, est enterré dans le cimetière de la Cathédrale de Saint-Boniface et la Maison Riel a été restaurée et

classée site historique national, rappelant ainsi le rôle que ce héros a joué dans l'histoire du Manitoba.

D'autres activités peuvent s'avérer fort agréables pour les visiteurs: les croisières offertes sur les deux rivières, les courses de chevaux de l'hippodrome "Assiniboia Downs", une visite de la serre et des jardins anglais du Parc Assiniboine, une promenade dans le quartier des vieux entrepôts maintenant restauré et appelé "Old Market Square" et dans le village Osborne riche en boutiques et en magasins spécialisés. Si vous désirez faire des courses, il y a à votre disposition Birks, Eatons et Eaton Place, Holt Renfrew et la Baie, situés sur l'avenue Portage entre la rue Main et le boulevard Memorial. Les quelques 700 restaurants de Winnipeg offrent également un vaste choix de spécialités gastronomiques. Des noms comme Bungees (cuisine indienne d'Amérique du Nord), d'8 Shtove (cuisine mennonite), Dubrovnik et Victor's (cuisine européenne) et la Grenouillère (cuisine française) vous mettent l'eau à la bouche et vous font rêver.

Le mois de juin est un mois fort agréable à Winnipeg: les journées sont chaudes, lumineuses et ensoleillées, et les nuits sont fraîches. Les parcs et les jardins regorgeant d'arbres et d'arbustes en fleurs constituent un ravissement pour les sens. Soyez des nôtres à l'assemblée de l'A.B.S.C. qui a lieu à Winnipeg au mois de juin. Inscrivez-vous de bonne heure et faites vos réservations pour le voyage aussitôt que possible, puis préparez-vous à un congrès extraordinaire, des activités sociales formidables, tout en profitant de vos moments de liberté pour partir à la découverte de notre ville si accueillante.

CHLA CONFERENCE - WINNIPEG '83: UNUM CUM VIRTUTE MULTORUM

The new motto on the City of Winnipeg crest is the Latin translation of "One with the strength of many". Behind this motto are the two concepts that Winnipeg is a city formed of peoples of all races and that it is one city formed from many cities. Winnipeg has the largest proportion of ethnic groups of any Canadian city; its biggest event is the celebration of its people when Folklorama gives every ethnic group an opportunity to display their arts and crafts and to share their food, music and dance in an annual week-long festival. With a population of over 600,000, Winnipeg is Canada's sixth largest city. When it was united with its 13 adjacent municipalities in 1972 such illustrious and well-known names as St. Boniface, Fort Garry, St. James and East and West Kildonan, among others, lost their formal identity but gained a new unity with amalgamation.

Winnipeg lies at the confluence of two great rivers, the Red and the Assiniboine. Settlement began at the forks with river-front lots facing towards the rivers. Trails led to the forks where the trading post, Fort Garry, once stood and the streets of Winnipeg still preserve this orientation to the rivers. Despite the fact that it is located very close to the geographical centre of North America, it is relatively isolated with its closest major city, Regina, 350 miles to the west. Its isolation has had a great influence on the Winnipeg lifestyle and has resulted in an unusually rich cultural life, with a world class ballet company, one of the best theatre companies in Canada, a good symphony, and an impressive art gallery. Winnipeg is also a great exporter of talent, with many of its progeny gaining worldwide recognition elsewhere in the fields of communications, entertainment, music and theatre.

From Winnipeg's historic past through its colorful early years when it was truly Canada's Gateway to the West to the present modern industrial, cultural, dynamic city, many points of interest and exciting attractions are available to stimulate the visitor. The impressive Legislative Building, with its famous Golden Boy holding high a lighted torch, is the main landmark and is an outstanding example of neoclassical architecture. At the base of the magnificent interior staircase are two life-size North American bison, symbolic of the millions that once roamed the prairies. Dalnavert, built in 1895 for Hugh John MacDonald, a premier of the province and only son of Sir John A. MacDonald has been restored by the Manitoba Historical Society and its elegance is on display for visitors. Among numerous other museums of interest are Ross House, originally the Red River Settlement's first post-office; Seven Oaks House, the Inkster home built of logs in 1835; Lower Fort Garry, the only standing stone fort on the prairies, situated on the Red River north of the city; and the highly rated Museum of Man and Nature. St. Boniface Museum is located in St. Boniface, Winnipeg's large French-speaking community. Louis Riel, Manitoba's Métis leader and founder of the province, is buried in the churchyard of St. Boniface Cathedral and Riel House has been restored as a national historic site commemorating his place in Manitoba's history.

Other activities to charm the visitor are riverboat cruises, horseracing at Assiniboia Downs, a visit to the Conservatory and English Gardens at Assiniboine Park and walking tours of the restored Old Market Square warehouse district and Osborne Village with its boutiques and specialty shops. For more shopping try Birks, Eatons and Eaton Place, Holt Renfrew and the Bay: all are located on Portage Avenue between Main Street and Memorial Boulevard. Winnipeg's more than 700 restaurants offer a great variety of gastronomic specialties. Mere mention of Bungees (North American Indian) d'Schtove (Mennonite) Dubrovnik and Victor's (Continental) and La Grenouillère (French) whet the appetite and entice the imagination.

June in Winnipeg is a lovely month, with warm days, cool nights and sunny skies. Its parks and gardens are a joy to the senses, with masses of flowering shrubs and blossoming trees. Don't miss CHLA in Winnipeg in June! Send in your registration early, and book your transportation as soon as possible, then look forward to an outstanding meeting, the exciting social events and use your spare moments to explore and enjoy our friendly city.

ADVICE TO JOINT CHLA AND CLA REGISTRANTS

Rooms have been booked at the Marlborough Inn for CHLA delegates from Sunday, June 12, to Wednesday, June 15, only. If you plan to attend the CLA meeting and wish to retain your Marlborough Inn room past Wednesday, June 15, you must still register with CLA. The same conference bedroom rates apply. Please register early. Reservations are allocated on a first come, first serve basis.

1. MURPHY'S LAW: If anything can go wrong, it will.
2. O'TOOLE'S COMMENTARY ON MURPHY'S LAW: Murphy was an optimist.
3. THE UNSPEAKABLE LAW: As soon as you mention something, if it's good, it goes away; if it's bad, it happens.
4. NONRECIPROCAL LAWS OF EXPECTATIONS: Negative expectations yield negative results. Positive expectations yield negative results.
5. HOWE'S LAW: Every man has a scheme that will not work.
6. ZYMRGY'S FIRST LAW OF EVOLVING SYSTEMS DYNAMICS: Once you open a can of worms, the only way to recan them is to use a larger can.
7. ETORRE'S OBSERVATION: The other line moves faster.
8. SKINNER'S CONSTANT (FLANNAGAN'S FACTOR): That quantity which, when multiplied by, divided by, added to or subtracted from the answer you get, gives you the answer you should have gotten.
9. LAW OF SELECTIVE GRAVITY: An object will fall so as to do the most damage.
10. JENNING'S COROLLARY: The chance of the bread falling with the buttered side down is directly proportional to the cost of the carpet.
11. GORDON'S FIRST LAW: If a research project is not worth doing, it is not worth doing well.
12. MAIER'S LAW: If the facts do not conform to the theory, they must be disposed of.
13. HOARE'S LAW OF LARGER PROBLEMS: Inside every large problem is a small problem struggling to get out.
14. BOREN'S FIRST LAW: When in doubt, mumble.
15. THE GOLDEN RULE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES: Whoever has the gold makes the rule.
16. SEGAL'S LAW: A man with one watch knows what time it is. A man with two watches is never sure.
17. 90-90 RULE OF PROJECT SCHEDULES: The first 90% of the project takes 90% of the time, and the last 10% takes the other 90%

CHLA VIDEO-TELECONFERENCE

- DORTHY FITZGERALD
Librarian
The College of Family Physicians of Canada

To enable health professionals further access to important information and education, without costly time spent in travel, University Hospital, London, is actively studying the feasibility of developing video-teleconferencing services. Video-teleconferencing is the communications tool which will allow professionals to attend important conferences or meetings without travelling to the city of origin, thereby saving untold travel hours and dollars in the years ahead. Staff at University Hospital call it the 'electronic highway'.

To assist University Hospital in this developmental project, Bell Canada generously agreed to provide a series of demonstration video-teleconferences. The Canadian Health Libraries Association was offered one of the demonstration video-teleconferences and it took place on January 18, 1983. The program originated from University Hospital, London and was televised to the Bell conference studios in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The program was designed to introduce the full potential of video-teleconferencing to health librarians, and the agenda follows. Hopefully there will be a full report on the teleconference at the Annual Meeting in Winnipeg.

HEALTH LIBRARIES VIDEO-TELECONFERENCE

LONDON - MONTREAL - OTTAWA - TORONTO

1300 - 1600 HOURS

JANUARY 18, 1983

ORIGINATING FROM

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, LONDON, ONTARIO

ORGANIZERS AND MODERATORS

Dorothy Fitzgerald
The College of Family Physicians
of Canada

Sue Gillespie
University Hospital,
London

1300 Hours I. Opening remarks - Sue Gillespie

II. Canadian Health Libraries Association

1305 Hours 1. Introduction - Sandra Langlands, Toronto

2. Committee Activities:

1315 Hours a) Education - Gale Moore, Toronto

1325 Hours b) Consumer education - Joanne Marshall, Toronto

1335 Hours c) HSRC - Dorothy Fitzgerald, London

1345 Hours d) Publications - David Crawford, Montreal

1355 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

3. Regional Groups

1410 Hours a) Toronto - Carol Morrison

1420 Hours b) Ottawa-Hull - Margaret Taylor

1430 Hours c) Montreal - David Crawford

1440 Hours d) London - Sue Gillespie/Asta Hansen

1450 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

III. Audiovisual Resources - Acquisition - Cataloguing - Storage -
Retrieval

1500 Hours 1. From the Library - Claire Callaghan, Toronto

1520 Hours 2. From the A/V Department - Julia Blaszkow/Gary Pettigrew

1540 Hours AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION

1555 Hours IV. CLOSING REMARKS - Dorothy Fitzgerald

CHAPTER NEWS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- CORRESPONDENT: PATTI-REAY STAHL

Greetings from sunny B.C.! We are enjoying unseasonably warm temperatures (crocus in January???) , as you probably know (hail Winnipeg, land of ice and snow) and an equally unseasonable dryness. This makes it doubly difficult to take pen in hand and write away (nervously) on my first ever report. Here goes!

Much activity here in the West as we prepare to host the 1983 annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Medical Library Association next October. Our committee consists of the following: David Noble and Barbara Sanderson, co-chairpersons, aided and abetted by Pat Lysyk, Judy Chrysler and Bill Fraser. This fearless crowd is doing a great job organizing accommodation, speakers, all the usual A.G.M. activities as well as drawing up lists of restaurants and tourist attractions from our members' suggestions. Chapter members attending from five states and two provinces can expect a meeting that will be both valuable and memorable.

On a smaller scale, the next meeting of the Health Libraries Association of British Columbia (HLABC) will be held in Victoria on March 18. Dorothy Grieve is organizing the meeting to be held at the University of Victoria. My next report should contain a "blooming" account of our jaunt to the garden city of British Columbia.

We are pleased to announce HLABC's first separate publication. Consumer Health: a selected list is the baby of the Health Education Committee, consisting of Kathy Ellis, Ilka Abbot, Diana Kent, Pat Lysyk and Judy Chrysler. The result of this committee's dedicated effort is now available to B.C. libraries and librarians for the cost of postage.

In recognition of the alarming threat that nuclear war presents to the health and well-being of Canadians, the HLABC has chosen to take a stand against the build-up of nuclear arms. A letter is being drafted to be sent to the federal government expressing the members' concern. This letter is the result of a motion passed at our last meeting.

MANITOBA

- CORRESPONDENT: KATHY EAGLETON

The regular Fall meeting of the Manitoba Health Libraries Association took a different shape this year in that a joint meeting was held with the Health Care Section of the North Dakota Library Association (NDLA) in Grand Forks, N.D.

Members took advantage of the full range of NDLA Conference activities including some notable speakers and exhibits. This was our first excursion "over the border" and hopefully not the last of such exchanges. North Dakota, like Manitoba, tends to be "lost in the middle" and such mutual support is always welcome. We hope to see some North Dakota visitors during CHLA week in June.

The Association also planned a very successful day's programme in the annual MHO Conference. The Conference theme was "Focus on Aging", it being the International Year on Aging, and MHLA's session was entitled "Information-- a two way street." The Committee excelled itself in obtaining notable contributors to the day's sessions, including the Director of the newly organized Research Centre on Aging, University of Manitoba; the editor of a local senior's paper; a well-known local occupational therapist who works regularly with the elderly; and the Director of a local Foundation working with seniors. A panel of seniors brought the day to a close.

The February meeting will feature Kathy Eagleton discussing her study trip to Great Britain and her findings in some of the regional library services of the National Health Service.

In between these meetings, the Winnipeg Local Arrangements Committee for CHLA '83 is hard at work and is currently firming up details of the programme. We are looking forward to lots of visitors and hope you will be one of them.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Joanne Gard Marshall, formerly Librarian/Researcher for the Program for Educational Development at McMaster University, has been appointed Director of Information Services for the Palliative Care Foundation effective January 1, 1983. Joanne is now responsible for developing an information service on palliative care for health consumers and professionals. This will include the development of a bibliographic database as well as a database of human resources.

UBC Libraries have announced the appointment of Heather Keate to Assistant University Librarian for Public Service (Branch Libraries), effective November 1982. Heather has served as Interim Planning Coordinator on the Health Science Library Network in the last year; as well, she has held positions as the Assistant and Deputy Biomedical Librarian (Woodward Library)

Elsie de Bruijn has been appointed Associate Head of Woodward Library, UBC, replacing Heather Keate.

Fleurette Grégoire, formerly Canadian MEDLINE Coordinator at CISTI, has recently been appointed Reference Librarian at the Health Sciences Library, Université d' Ottawa. Félicitations, Fleurette.

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